

RAPID TRANSIT BEGINS TO-DAY

SUBWAY OPEN TO GUESTS AT 7 P. M.

Thousands Will Swarm to Test New York's First Underground Railroad—Program of the Opening Ceremony—Schedule for the First Week's Trains.

Microscopic inspections of the subway, preliminary to the opening of the West Side branch of the road to-day, were made yesterday by the officials of the Interborough company and by Chief Engineer Parsons and Assistant Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission. Everything was found to be working in a most satisfactory manner. After the inspection General Manager Hedley of the Interborough said:

"The public must not judge the Rapid Transit system by our operation of the first few days. Never before has one complete section of a railroad system been opened on the tick of the clock, and there are likely to be some slight delays.

"The system, however, will be improved in the matter of operation from day to day until it is brought as nearly to perfection as possible. All we ask is that the public suspend its judgment for a short time."

The ceremonies in the Aldermen's chamber of the City Hall to-day will begin promptly at 6 o'clock. This is the program:

President Forbes will call the gathering to order and introduce the Mayor as chairman.

Prayer by Bishop Green.

Short speech by Mayor McClellan.

Address by William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Address by Alexander E. Orr, vice-president of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Address by John H. McDonald, contractor who built the subway.

Address by August Belmont, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Subway Construction Company.

Benediction by Archbishop Farley.

Formal turning over of the subway by the Mayor to the operating company.

It is expected that about 450 guests of the Rapid Transit Commission will attend the celebration. The program in the City Hall will be got through with in about an hour. The speeches will be brief.

From the Aldermen's chamber the commission and its guests will proceed to the City Hall station of the subway, where they will board an inspection train, which will convey them to 14th street and Broadway. The Mayor will start this train with a silver controller bar, which will afterward be presented to him by the Interborough company as a souvenir.

When the train starts, factory and steam whistles will be blown and church bells will be rung all over the city.

As soon as the first train gets sufficient headway the signal will be given to start the other trains, on which guests of the Interborough company will be permitted to ride for the first time.

Invitations will be accepted as passes for admittance. A final inspection of the road will be made by the Interborough officials while the crowd in the trains thins out.

At 7 o'clock the general public will be admitted to the stations and the sale of tickets will begin. The local and express trains will be running on their regular schedule.

Express trains will consist of eight cars each and will make a trip in 24 minutes. The time between express trains will be:

At 6:30 A. M. to 7 A. M., five minutes; 7 A. M. to 8:30 A. M., five minutes; 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M., six minutes; 10:30 A. M. to 11 A. M., six minutes; 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., six minutes; 12:30 P. M. to 3:30 P. M., eight minutes; 3:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., six minutes; 4:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M., six minutes; 5:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M., five minutes; 6:30 P. M. to 7 P. M., eight minutes.

No express trains are to be run at present between 11:30 P. M. and the following morning at 6:30.

The schedule as arranged calls for local trains every three minutes from 5 A. M. until midnight, and every six minutes from midnight to 5 A. M.

Headly said yesterday, however, that he would disregard the schedule if it was necessary to put on more trains to accommodate the crowds. The Mayor, he said, would be glad to carry all the people who wish to ride.

The festivities to-day will wind up with a dinner to be given to August Belmont in the evening at Sherry's by the directors of the Interborough company. The spread will be most magnificent. Sixty guests will be present, including Mayor McClellan and the Rapid Transit Commissioners, John H. McDonald, and the Rapid Transit Commission. Even the Mayor's office did not escape, although the Mayor will not be given out there. All the same politicians and officeholders of every degree were importuned to use their influence to get the much sought-after tickets.

The smallest of the Aldermen's chamber made it necessary for the Rapid Transit Commission to limit the number of their invitations to the opening ceremony to 450.

No provision whatever was made for the representatives of most of the forty or more daily newspapers in Greater New York, until the Mayor, a hand in the game. Reporters who applied for tickets were told that all the invitations had been sent out and that police passes, such as are used to pass fire lines, would not be honored. They were also informed that there would be policemen at the door to enforce the order.

When the Mayor was reported to the Mayor he sent for President Orr, who happened to be in the City Hall. Mr. Orr explained that the tickets had been sent to twelve newspapers.

"But there are nearly four times as many dailies as that in the whole city," said the Mayor.

You surprise me," said Mr. Orr.

"Nevertheless it is true," replied the Mayor, "and provision should be made for their representatives."

"That would be impossible, there is not room for them," Mr. Orr declared.

"I feel confident that they will get in," said the Mayor. "You must not forget that I am chief of police. It would go hard with an officer who disabused my eyes."

It was announced soon afterward that the Rapid Transit Commission's office that there would be tickets for all newspapers.

Among those invited to the celebration who have sent regrets are ex-Mayor Low and ex-Mayor Grant. Invitations were sent to only five dailies. They are Mrs. A. F. Orr, Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. C. V. Forbes and Miss Helen M. Gould. President Roosevelt has sent regrets, but ex-president Root will be present. Among those invited are the Members of Congress from New York, the Assemblymen and Senators of the greater city, the Aldermen, the Judges of the local courts, the Consuls at this port, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Judge Horner, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George F. Beer and C. N. Bliss.

Elevator Man's Fatal Fall.

Max Friedman, 22 years old, who is an elevator in a building at 251 West 10th street, fell four stories down, broke his back yesterday and broke his back. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died five hours later.

TO CLEAR UP CITY HALL PARK.

All Permits for News and Shoeblackening Stands Provisionally Cancelled.

First Commissioner Pallas has issued an order that all permits for stand privileges in City Hall Park shall be at once revoked. He says that during the later months of his predecessor's term those permits were issued with excessive liberality and the stands became a blemish and a nuisance in the park. Some of them were unnecessarily large and offensive in design and color. They served no public need, but he said were leased by a company to the privilege holders for the sale of periodicals on commission. Many storekeepers and taxpayers complained of them.

Mr. Pallas says he took no notice of the stands while the subway work was in progress. The parks in hopeless disarray and travel through it was so impeded that the stands caused little additional inconvenience. The park having now been cleared, he said, the time has come for a sweeping reform in the matter of stands and privileges generally. He said yesterday, in a statement given out for publication:

"The holders of these privileges will be allowed to conduct their business without stands, but such time as they experience difficulty in the matter of the traffic which the subway will bring to the park, they may apply to the city for a permit to use the stands. The city will be made to systematic the granting of these privileges in such way as to promote the public convenience and prevent obstruction of traffic."

SCHWARZKOPF TALKS BACK.

Says He Has Begun Action Against Judge Furman for \$20,000 for Slander.

THOY, Oct. 26.—According to the story of John Schwarzkopf, the relations of him and his partners, former Justice E. L. Furman and John T. Little, were peculiar. He charges that his arrest on contempt proceedings was really a device to get him out of the city because he was the only member of the firm that could be found.

In a long typewritten statement which he has placed in the hands of his attorney, Thomas F. Phelan, he makes charges against his two partners. He denies that he was sent to either Furman or Little, and says that they are in debt to him. He says he has brought a suit against his partners for a dissolution of the firm and for an accounting, which will show that he is a creditor instead of a debtor.

He further declares that he has begun an action against Mr. Furman for slander, fixing his damages at \$20,000. He says that this suit will be brought to-morrow. He says that he is confident of getting him out on bail. Schwarzkopf has money and is getting his meals from a restaurant. His brother is on the way to this city.

O'BRIEN'S WATCHDOG CAT.

Angora Saved His Overcoat From an Unseasonable Defture.

"That cat is the best watchdog in the city," said Matthew O'Brien last night, in telling the police of the West forty-seventh street station how his Angora had saved his home from being robbed.

O'Brien and his wife live on the second floor, rear, at 748 Ninth avenue. They have no children and the cat is a great pet. It makes a great fuss whenever a stranger comes into the place. Yesterday afternoon, O'Brien was at work and his wife was shopping. The cat scratched violently on the door leading to Mrs. Mary Mitchell's apartments, across the hall. Mrs. Mitchell, who was at home, saw a strange man walk out of the O'Brien rooms with an overcoat over his arm.

Mrs. Mitchell recognized the coat as belonging to O'Brien and told the stranger so. He admitted it, but explained that Mr. O'Brien was his boss and had sent him to get the coat. Mrs. Mitchell was suspicious. She took the coat from the man's arm and chased him down the stairs at the point of a broom.

O'Brien had sent no one for his coat. When he heard of the incident he hurried to tell the police about the thief and also about his valuable cat watchdog.

THE GEISHA GIRLS AT ST. LOUIS.

Inquiry Looking to Their Deportation Washed on Point Made by Council.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The inquiry into the rights of fifteen geisha girls at the St. Louis fair to remain in the United States and make a theatrical tour of the country, which has been begun by the Bureau of Immigration, has been suspended pending a decision on a point made by their counsel that the present proceeding is a judicial process and that they have a right to cross-examine the Japanese.

Inspector Dunn, who is conducting the investigation, replied that the hearing was in the nature of an inquiry and that the geishas had no right to cross-examine. He said that the counsel for the geishas will be sustained by the immigration authorities here, although none of them will commit themselves to the case to Commissioner-General Sargent or Secretary Metcalf.

JERSEY MAYOR MISSING.

Postmaster Also of Montvale—Warrant Out for Him for Bad Check.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Alfred Crofty, Mayor and postmaster of Montvale, has disappeared. A warrant for his arrest, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses, was issued by Judge Paul C. Goff of Jersey City, who swears that Mr. Crofty gave him a check for \$126 drawn on the order of Charles B. Reed of Woodcliff and endorsed with the name of No. 1000. The check could be found in Woodcliff, and the check was worthless.

Mr. Crofty had been twice charged with fraud in the past. He is about 40 years old and has a wife and several children, the oldest eighteen and the youngest an infant.

THE WEATHER.

The storm which moved out of the Lake region on Tuesday, leaving in its wake light rain and threatening conditions in all the districts bordering Lake Huron, Erie and Ontario, and light snow in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, has continued with light scattered showers in parts of the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The storm which shed somewhat heavily on the Gulf of Mexico, the high pressure area still covered the central and extreme Western States with clear weather.

It was colder in the Gulf States, but elsewhere there has been slight change. Forecasting temperatures continued in the Northwest and lower south over Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

This city the day was cloudy, with a few sprinkles of rain in the morning, light fresh southerly wind, slightly warmer average humidity, 54 per cent. Barometer, 30.05. Wind, light to fresh, 10 to 15, S. W. 20 to 25, S. W. 20 to 25.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

Oct. 26, 1904. 5 A. M., 47°; 6 P. M., 51°; 10 A. M., 52°; 1 P. M., 53°; 4 P. M., 54°; 7 P. M., 55°; 10 P. M., 56°; 11 P. M., 57°.

The high temperature, 61°, at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow, light to fresh northwesterly wind.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow. Light northwesterly wind.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow, except light rain along the lakes; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

PLEA FOR HULL'S FISHERMEN.

SIR JAMES KITSON CHIEFED AT IRON MEN'S BANQUET.

Shall the Nations Which Police the Seas Permit Irresponsible Persons to Dim the Glory of the Naval Profession?—"America" and "God Save the King."

Sir James Kitson, who was the first speaker at the banquet given in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening by the Iron and Steel Institute to the New York reception committee, referred in terms of indignant earnestness to the recent attack on the English fishing fleet from Hull by the Russian squadron. The reference greatly moved the assemblage, nine-tenths of whom were Englishmen or Scotchmen.

"We are now here," said Sir James, "in a moment of great anxiety. Shall it be the nations that allow the seas to be the playground of irresponsible persons, or shall we permit the nations that have made the name of naval seaman synonymous with gentleman, shall sit by and see irresponsible, ignorant persons in command of vessels they cannot manage—shall we see these persons interfere with and shoot down humble fishermen in the pursuit of their arduous calling?"

There was an uproar of cries of "No! No!" from all over the room, and plain evidence in the faces of all present that Sir James's reference had aroused strong feeling.

Andrew Carnegie, who presided at the dinner, gave as the opening toast, "The Rules of the Two Great English Speaking Peoples," and after it was drunk, standing the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner, which was followed by the playing of the national anthems of the United States and of Great Britain.

Sir James's toast was acknowledged by Sir John H. Hoff, chairman of the Iron and Steel Institute executive committee. Mr. E. Windsor Richards proposed the toast "Our Guests," and Mr. Carnegie, in calling upon Admiral (Cochran) to respond, said:

"Peace hath her victories as well as war and this is the anniversary of one of Admiral Coghlan's peace victories."

The anniversary of the day he captured his wife (loud laughter). His wife directed him to come here and speak to-night and he is here.

Admiral Coghlan in reply contradicted Mr. Carnegie by saying that it was the anniversary of the day his wife captured him, and referred in a few brief sentences to the visit of the Russian fleet from abroad of the Iron and Steel Institute to this country.

Others who spoke were E. P. Martin, Dr. Henry Howe, Dr. Roscoe Raymond and Mr. Carnegie.

This closes the session of the Institute in this city. They spent the night at Bethlehem and Philadelphia. On Saturday they go to Washington, where they will be received by the President.

TOO MUCH TOBACCO SMOKE.

Whole Celler Full of It Puts Firemen Out of Business.

A small fire in a cellar under the five story double brick tenement at 212 Fifty-second street broke through the firemen's efforts to put it out. The fire was caused by a tobacco store which has a shop across the street. The flames got into six or eight bales of leaf tobacco and produced a smoke that overcame the men as fast as they got in.

The members of Engine companies 17 and 33 were worst hit. Joe Engel and John Conner of the former and George Brown of the latter were seriously injured. The fire was finally put out with small damage.

HARRISON IN STEUBEN COUNTY.

A Thousand Citizens Listen to His Speech in Bath—Fireworks and Enthusiasm.

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A thousand citizens of Steuben county heard the arguments of Francis Burton Harrison, Citizens candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, at the Casino here last evening. The President of the Casino, Frank Campbell, assured Mr. Harrison long ago that he would be mighty glad to see him. The promise was made good. The long main street, with its low row of buildings on each side, was thronged with people. The sky was reddened with the glare and smoke rolled up and down in clouds over the heads of the marching army of men.

The Republican adherents of the Citizens ticket, more cautious than the business men of the Casino, who organized Roosevelt and Herrick clubs, did their cheering from the sidewalk, but the veriest stranger in town could not mistake their feelings toward the Citizens.

Mr. Harrison spoke at some length, driving home his convictions as to national and State issues with his usual fire and earnestness. He touched on the Governor-Chairman's latest contribution to the cheerfulness of the up-State campaign of sending out the "Citizens" and "surgeons" containing the somewhat surprising assertion that the salubrity of the air in the county districts and the excellent training furnished by the State and rifle are all the direct results of the work of the State sanitary commission at Albany.

The incident was held up as typical of the nervelessness of the Citizens in claiming credit for every good thing in the State which they have not been able to dispose of for revenue.

Charles Carmody of Penn Yan and John S. Crosby of New York also spoke.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Quentin Smith, the oldest man in Chautauque county and for eighty years actively engaged in the public affairs of the county, died on Wednesday at his home in Chautauque, N. Y., at the age of 92 years and 9 days. In 1826, after his graduation from Hamilton College, he became a lawyer and a freeman. He was elected to the State of New York in 1850 and served in the Senate and in the Assembly. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

He was an independent Democrat and for many years was a member of the National Trade Union. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850. He was elected to the National Trade Union in 1850 and was a member of the National Trade Union in 1850.

PARSON'S PART IN DIVORCE SUIT.

The Rev. Robert Rogers Testifies in J. F. Giles's Case—Husband Wins.

Supreme Court Justice Smith in Brooklyn yesterday approved the findings of ex-Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., referee in the suit brought by James F. Giles against Edna S. Giles for an absolute divorce. William B. Valentine, a stock broker, was named as co-defendant. The Gileses were married in 1882.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd testified that Mrs. Giles called at his house and asked him to endeavor to break the attachment between her and Valentine. He said that acting under Mrs. Giles's advice he sent for Valentine and told him what he had learned and asked him to help Mrs. Giles. Valentine, however, refused to do so, and promised to do all in his power to aid Mrs. Giles. On a subsequent meeting, Valentine told the clergyman that he did not think it was proper to make such an interest in Mrs. Giles's affairs.

"He said to me," testified Dr. Rogers, "that I should not have a woman of my character sitting in the pew of my church or taking part in church affairs."

Mrs. Emma Allen of 155 17th street, Manhattan, the mother of Valentine, testified that she had seen Valentine and her daughter together on many occasions when Mr. Giles was absent in Europe. She testified that she had seen Valentine and her daughter together on many occasions when Mr. Giles was absent in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Rogers testified that Mrs. Giles had confessed to her intimacy with Valentine. He testified that Mrs. Giles had confessed to her intimacy with Valentine.

Valentine who is a stockbroker at 90 Broadway, testified that he had never made any confession to the Rev. Dr. Rogers. He said that he had made several small presents to Mrs. Giles, but that she had returned them to him through the clergyman. He denied any wrongdoing between himself and Mrs. Giles.

AGAINST BUTCHERS' UNION.

Man Who Said He Was Deprived of Getting Living Reinstated by Court.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson handed down a decision yesterday in Brooklyn against Max Ferlie, president, and Local Union No. 211 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, ordering the reinstatement of George Cramer.

Mr. Cramer had been expelled from the union, and for this he was fined \$50 by the union on Oct. 21, 1903. He was notified that he must pay the fine and also make a public apology at a meeting of the union. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

He carried the matter to the international union, which declared that the local union had jurisdiction in the case. Cramer was then told that he had sixty days in which to pay the fine and make a public apology. He refused to do so and was expelled.

CRISIS ON TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

tions of the officers of the port. The collectors, however, did not move.

Presently Admiral Rojestevsky and the captains of the warships landed in uniform to pay a formal visit to the Military Governor, the port commandant and the French Consul. They were received by a guard of honor and a military band. Presumably the commandant, during his interview with the Russians, prevailed over Admiral Rojestevsky's objections, for after the latter returned to his flagship he gave his word of honor to the commandant's representative that he would not coal in Spanish waters, but at the same time he urged that the Spanish Government be again asked to allow each Russian vessel to ship 400 tons of coal to enable them to reach Tangier.

Three colliers sailed for Tangier this evening. Two are still alongside the warships.

The Russian Consul boarded the flagship, taking despatches for Admiral Rojestevsky.

None of the crews was allowed ashore. Everything betokens great nervousness aboard the warships. Sentries are watching the movements of every floating thing in the harbor.

RISKING CHANCE OF WAR.